The Devastated South (pg.402) – the South had been completely or mostly destroyed in the war, the aftermath was that the whites and blacks of the South has been financially devastated; also had no support, some were starving and homeless.

The Freedman’s Bureau (pg.404) – a group that aided the former slaves with food, gave land, established churches and schools for them, and also offered assistance to the poor whites. Importance showed the problem of how large the devastation was.

Conservative and Radical Republicans (pg.404) – Conservative Republicans argued that as long as the South accepted the abolition of slavery, only a few conditions would be necessary to rejoin the Union, whereas the Radicals argued that the civil and military leaders of the Confederacy should be punished, South’s re-admission to the Union should be extremely hard, etc. Importance was that this was the issue of reconstruction of the South.

10% Plan (pg.405) – re-admission of Southern states took place when 10 percent of the number of voters took the oath. Importance was that this would allow rapid re-unification of the South and North.

Wade-Davis Bill (pg.405) – the radical’s version of the 10% plan, where they now required a majority of the voters, disfranchise Confederate civil and military leaders, and repudiate debts accumulated by the state governments after the war. Importance was that Lincoln had vetoed this, and had to “up” his plan to meet some of the Radical demands.

John Wilkes Booth (pg.405) – a member of a distinguished family of actors and a man obsessed with the Southern cause. Importance was that he killed Lincoln, causing Johnson to be the next president.

Andrew Johnson (pg.406) – an intemperate and tactless man filled with resentments and insecurities, also the next president that succeeded Lincoln. Importance was that he like Lincoln shared the views of the Conservatives and Moderates.

Black Codes (pg.406) – the South’s way to control the former slaves back to the way they were, where the whites have more power, the blacks with very little. Importance was the responses of Congress to limit the slave codes, where Johnson had vetoed them, but Congress had vetoed his.

14th Amendment (pg.407) – importance was that this allowed blacks to have citizenship equal to the whites; also prohibited members of Congress or other former federal officials who aided the Confederacy from holding any state or federal office unless two-thirds of Congress voted to pardon them.

Three Reconstruction Bills (pg.407) – allowed a coherent plan for Reconstruction. Importance was that one of these plans led to the 15th Amendment, which forbade states and the federal government to deny suffrage to any citizen on account of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”

Tenure of Office Act (pg.409) – forbade the president to remove civil officials, including members of his own cabinet. Importance was that Radicals had tried to use it to impeach the president but were unsuccessful.

Scalawags (pg.409) – Southern white Republicans; their importance was that they believed the Republican Party would serve their economic needs better than the Democrats.

Carpetbaggers (pg.410) – White men from the North that served as Republican leaders in the South; their importance was that they had helped the South rebuild.

Freedmen (pg.411) – Republicans in the South; was the black Republicans in the South. Importance was that they wanted to provide blacks the same rights, privileges and immunities as the whites; also that they had never really had a place in office, ruled mainly by whites.

Crop-Lien System (pg.413) – a system where farmers give a claim on their crops for the merchants’ goods where they could be trapped in debt. Importance was that it helped make small farmers into poverty and that it helped make a general decline in the Southern agricultural economy.

U. S. Grant (pg.414) – a war general of the Civil War, was a hero, on the election of 1816. Importance was that he helped guide Reconstruction, but his system was corrupted.

Credit Mobilier (pg. 415) – a French-owned construction company that helped (fund) create some railroads in the U. S. Importance was that they had corrupted Grant’s administrative and parts of the federal government.

National Greenback Party (pg.415) – inflationalists that created their own party as a result of the certificates that were pegged to the price of gold. Importance was not their losses, but their sustainment of the money issue.

\*Important words ahead\*-author

William H. Seward and Hamilton Fish (pg.416) – two secretaries of state who served two terms of the Grant admission. Importance was what they had done, Seward had bought Alaska from Russia for $7.2 million and Fish had solved the controversy with England over American claims that they had broken their neutrality acts.

Ku Klux Klan (pg.416) – the largest and most effective society who used intimidation and violence to undermine the Reconstruction regimes. Importance was that they somewhat like the military force in the South and they caused the Enforcement Acts.

Enforcement Acts (pg.416) – acts that prohibited states from discriminating against voters on the basis of race and gave the federal government power to supersede the state courts and prosecute violations of the law. Importance was that this was the first time of national intervention in court systems and that it weakened the Ku Klux Klan.

Social Darwinism (pg.417) – belief of “survival of the fittest”, those unfit was unfit to live. Importance was that this idea convinced the government to intervene in social and economic life, and that it weakened the commitment to the Reconstruction program.

Compromise of 1877 (pg.417) – a compromise between Republican Senate leaders and Southern Democrats where the South gets the removal of the federal forces in the South (basically things that was positive to the South) and the North gets the filibuster’s withdrawal. Importance was that this document had basically in a sense ended the Reconstruction program and allowed the South to do as they pleased once more (no slavery still).

The “Redeemers” (pg.421) – also known as the Bourbons, they were a powerful conservative oligarchy; restored the South’s government as close as back (near revert) of the antebellum period; they were merchants, industrialists, railroad developments, and financers. Importance was that they had helped revive the South into its former ways, or as close as they could to them.

Booker T. Washington (pg. 426) – the founder and president of the Tuskegee Institute. Importance was that he outlined the Atlanta Compromise.

*Plessy* v. *Ferguson* (pg. 427) – Importance was their ruling, which basically meant segregation was allowed, which had helped give birth to the Jim Crow laws where white reigned supremacy over blacks.

Lynchings (pg.428) – the hanging of a black person (on the gallows). Importance was that this had caused white unity.